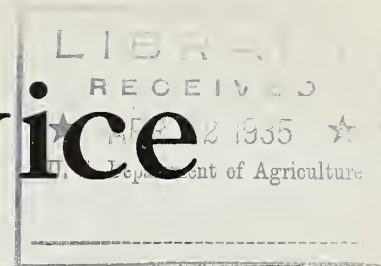


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Extension Service Review



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In This Issue

SLOWLY and surely the temporary emergency programs are being merged into a unified long-time agricultural program. It is important that extension workers keep abreast of this process of evolution, says Director Warburton in his article outlining what extension has to contribute to an agricultural policy. He recommends a searching and honest appraisal of the situation and a careful analysis of recent extension activities as a basis for determining how extension efforts may be adapted to the new trends and policies with the least friction and loss.

NEBRASKA farmers were able to save thousands of head of highly bred dairy and beef cattle by the cooperative buying and selling of feed after one of the worst droughts in the history of the Corn Husker State.



WHAT is being done to stabilize the dairy industry? A. H. Lauterbach, Chief, Dairy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, tells us of Department cooperation with other agencies and dairy farmers in the removal of surplus dairy products and the distribution of these products to the unemployed. He also discusses the purchase of cattle in the drought area, the removal of diseased cattle and the indemnity paid, marketing agreements for evaporated milk and dry skim milk, and the fluid-milk licenses put into effect by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

OREGON extension workers fully appreciate the value of organization, for the State, county, and community associations of 4-H local leaders have helped tremendously in carrying out the club programs. Among their many activities they have functioned to save club work in their county when the court started

trimming the budget, arranged and managed club fairs, picnics, and banquets, and obtained scholarships to the 4-H club summer school.

THE year 1934 witnessed tremendous efforts by extension agents in advising farm people of new opportunities opened to them and how to take advantage of the benefits provided. Ten extension directors give the high lights of the year's work in their States.

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On The Calendar

Interstate Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show, South San Francisco, Calif., April 14-18.

Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., second week in May.

American Association for Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wis., May 20-22.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Minneapolis, Minn., June.

American Home Economics Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 13-19.

National Education Association, Department of Rural Education and Home Economics, Denver, Colo., June 30-July 5.

American Association of University Women, Los Angeles, Calif., June 23-30.

American Dietetics Association, Cleveland, Ohio, October.

CALIFORNIA farmers are now better equipped to fight fires than they were a few years ago. Many rural communities have obtained fire trucks, and extension specialists have held fire demonstrations and fire-prevention meetings.

THE sale of Christmas trees during the last few years has put money into the pockets of Connecticut and New Hampshire farmers. Idle land planted to spruce or fir trees yields a crop of Christmas trees in 7 to 10 years.

WHAT Elizabeth Moreland, community service specialist, Tennessee Extension Service, is now doing to make books available to rural families in her State will probably show the greatest results in future years. Although the demonstration libraries, started more than 2 years ago through the cooperation of the Rosenwald Fund and the University of Tennessee, contain books suitable for all members of the family, most emphasis is placed on children's books.

What Has Extension to Contribute to an Agricultural Policy?

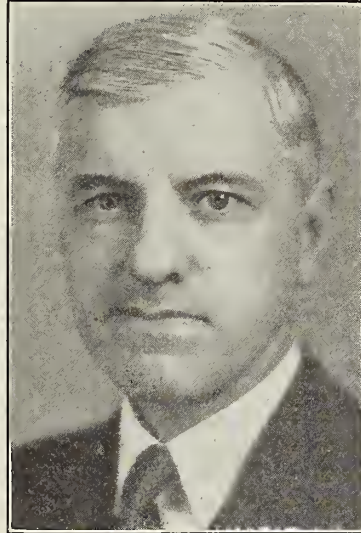
AS THE emergency situation is relieved somewhat and the Secretary of Agriculture reports that "the end of our period of emergency adjustments of drastic reductions in the farm output is coming into view", the long-time continuing agricultural program comes to the foreground. The time has come when all of us who are working in the interests of agriculture must take a new look at our activities to see where they fit into a sound program which will bring the greatest amount of prosperity and good living to our farms.

The Extension Service, with its local agents living among the farmers in most of the rural counties, is bound to take an active part in formulating and carrying out this program. As we enter the new year, it might be well to look over some of those things which are now developing as a part of the new agricultural program and to which extension has something to contribute.

The best use of land is one broad subject which will be tackled on many fronts during the coming year. Soil-conservation and soil-improvement work, which has been given a tremendous impetus by the activities of emergency agencies, will continue to expand. About 90 percent of the 36,000,000 acres rented to the Secretary of Agriculture in the adjustment campaigns was planted to forage crops or to soil-conservation and improvement crops last year, and in 1935 it is estimated there will be about 30,000,000 acres released for similar use. In many regions where the best use of land requires more acreage in grass, forage, or forests, the ground work has already been laid by extension agents, and the farmers are ready to go ahead on the new program with vigor and understanding.

Erosion Control

Erosion control, for years an important item in extension programs, is being furthered by cooperation with Ci-



New agricultural policies are being developed and a permanent program for the future is gradually assuming definite form. In shaping this program, and particularly in aiding farmers to put it into practical use, extension workers will play a vital part. Reflecting on the one side the problems and viewpoints of farm people and on the other side the philosophy and policies of Government with reference to agriculture, the extension worker is in a strategic position of usefulness. If we are to take full advantage of the opportunities for service that lay just ahead of us, it is desirable, perhaps imperative, that we stop now and then to study and understand the conditions and objectives which will shape our course.

C. W. WARBURTON,
Director of Extension Work.

vilian Conservation Corps camps, the Department of the Interior, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A plan has been worked out with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which is now in force in several Southern States and will be expanded to include some of the Northern States during the spring and summer. By this plan, farm land can be terraced to the mutual advantage of farmers and the relief organization. The terracing crews are organized from relief labor but paid by the farmers who also pay a small fee for the use of machinery owned by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration or

by the county. The county agent interests the farmers in the advantages of erosion control and schedules the terracing crews and machinery. The plan includes the extensive use of grasses and legumes, the application of lime and fertilizers to promote the growth of these crops, and the planting of trees on the steeper slopes and in gullies.

In this connection an interesting fact was discovered by relief workers mapping the areas where relief clients were located. They found that these regions almost exactly coincided with badly eroded areas. This has led rural rehabilitation workers to place a great deal of importance on soil conservation and soil improvement. Their program includes not only relief clients but offers facilities to all farmers, and will probably be expanded further during the coming year.

Land Utilization

The plans for land utilization by the National Resources Board may call for further buying of submarginal land and moving families to better farming land. In working out these problems there will be many ways in which extension agents can serve. The rehabilitation of farm families will require the best efforts of all in solving the questions which will be presented on farm management

and land utilization, housing, feeding, and clothing the family.

Soil conservation and improvement are important issues in the Tennessee Valley. The methods used and the results obtained here will serve as models for further undertakings, so the process is being watched with much interest. The Tennessee Valley Authority has already put on a number of assistant county agents in the States under its jurisdiction to work on problems of soil conservation with the regular extension agents, and much more will be accomplished in 1935.

The long-time program for agricultural adjustment and land utilization is

coming in for a good deal of study by the planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. One plan which has been suggested is the establishment of regional offices to cooperate with the Extension Service, experiment stations, and farm organizations in the working out of a regional program for each farming area such as the Cotton Belt, the Corn Belt, and the hard winter and hard spring wheat areas. This program contemplates management and production adjustment to best suit the needs of the region, coordinated with the national policy. Such a plan would bring to extension agents both increased responsibility and opportunity.

*Farm management will play an active part in the new program. The adjustment campaigns have focused attention on the need for farm records. Farmers have had to survey their farm business as a whole in order to get credit through Government agencies. The Farm Credit Administration is cooperating with extension agents in attempting to have farm inventories taken. The Adjustment Administration has provided 3,000,000 record books to be distributed by county agents, and no doubt more work along this line will be done during the coming year. Through the help given in keeping farm records, credit statements, and information on how to secure land-mortgage loans, production loans, and emergency loans, much sound farm management will be put across.

Better Rural Housing

The movement for better rural housing is gaining momentum. The Extension Service is cooperating with the Federal Housing Administration in this. W. G. Ward, formerly extension agricultural engineer in Kansas, has been appointed to take charge of this work. District agents, many of them drawn from the Extension Service, have been appointed to work with someone in each State appointed by the State director of extension to head up the rural housing program. Two training meetings have already been held in Washington. The background material made available by the rural housing survey of last winter will be used in developing a definite rural housing program which will occupy a prominent place in the extension program of 1935.

The job of interpreting the problems of agriculture and the activities of the Government to the business and professional groups and to the consumers of agricultural products will be more important than ever this year. There is a marked increase in the desire to discuss and

Collective Buying Saves Feed Money

GAGE COUNTY, Nebr., farmers have found their own "farm relief" through the efforts of their local county farm bureau.

Facing winter after going through one of the worst droughts in the history of the Corn Husker State, about 500 farmers there, through their own initiative, formed a nonstock cooperative. By the cooperative buying and selling of feed they were assisted materially in saving thousands of head of highly bred dairy and beef cattle.

Not waiting for the setting up of a central purchasing agency for hay, fodder, and ensilage, this association set out to do its own job. No bonds were issued; no government funds were used; there were no stockholders. However, in the past 6 months, thousands of tons of hay and hundreds of tons of fodder have been handled. There's plenty of proof that the association succeeded during the feed emergency.

Here is an example of some accomplishments. A total of 1,200 earloads of hay have been shipped into Gage County for local use. More than 900 tons of fodder have been delivered, and orders have piled up for hundreds of tons.

Thus farmers in Gage County accomplished by cooperative action that which would have been impossible individually. They did not go to neighboring counties and bid against each other for

fodder because H. C. Besack, the county agricultural agent, who had a big hand in starting the cooperative, advised against it. "Stay at home and let the cooperative buy the feed collectively", he warned them as early as midsummer. The association bought fodder in large quantities for \$6.50 to \$8 per ton delivered because the supply was located early and contracted. When the price advance came many farmers had already laid in a good supply of hay at a fairly reasonable price.

Starting with a working capital of \$188, the cooperative was originally on a "shoestring", but when it started buying fodder the capital had risen to \$500. Each farmer who is participating may even get a patronage dividend back at the end of the year. When doing business they each pay a \$1 membership fee.

"We do not intend to make a profit out of operations, for the sole object of the organization is to save farmers money", the officers say. "We are buying and selling on close margin."

Perhaps feed conditions in Nebraska and the Middle West will change next year. Feed, it is to be hoped, will not be so scarce; but, regardless, the Gage County cooperative will probably stand as an example of what farmers by cooperative action have been able to do for themselves. It has served an important purpose during the present emergency.

learn more about the agricultural problems we are facing and the philosophy underlying the methods used to meet these problems among both rural and city people. Extension agents will have to meet this demand with more meetings, more discussion groups, and more information in all forms. There is a plan under way in charge of M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to encourage discussion groups and provide authentic material for discussion. Another group in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, under the direction of Reuben Brigham, is working out plans for discussion meetings on adjustment problems and the preparation of material for such discussions.

There is now in evidence an increased demand for 4-H club work among rural young folk. The problems of the older group too old for regular 4-H club work but not yet in business for themselves

seem to be especially acute this year and extension work will give them a larger place in the new program.

In the building of an agricultural policy, which the Secretary discusses editorially in this issue, the Extension Service will contribute its share by keeping farmers informed on the facts of the questions at issue, and in fitting their extension program into the long-time program for the whole of agriculture. The various phases of land utilization, farm management, and rural housing would seem now to be those issues which will be developed furthest during the coming year.

MORE food is on the pantry shelves of the housewives in St. Helena Parish, La., at this time than ever before in the history of the parish, according to Mrs. Lula E. Moss, home demonstration agent.

Working Toward Stability for the Dairy Industry

A. H. LAUTERBACH

Chief, Dairy Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

WHILE dairymen have not received direct benefit payments for milk reduction as such, farmers living in 10 dairy States received 22 percent of all benefit payments up to October 1. Farmers living in 10 dairy States received 65 percent of all the corn-hog benefit payments to date, and farmers in 8 dairy States received 12 percent of all the tobacco benefit payments to date. Dairymen are farmers first of all, and their work is diversified, so that in reality you cannot separate the benefit payment business quite along commodity lines. Dairymen are sharing in benefit payments for lines of farming in which they are engaged besides milking cows.

Butter and Cheese Purchases for Relief

Since the funds were first provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act for removal of surplus dairy products and for the distribution of those products to the unemployed, constructive services have been rendered to the dairy industry as well as to those without jobs. There has been no destruction of the dairy surplus.

During the fall and winter of 1933 storage stocks of dairy products accumulated to high levels and production in the early fall was being increased at a rapid rate. In view of the serious situation it appeared desirable that butter and cheese should be diverted from regular trade channels to relief uses. Accordingly, the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., the Dairy Marketing Corporation, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration joined in buying 51,572,000 pounds of butter between August 1933 and April 1934, inclusive. Most of these purchases were made in November and December, and all supplies were distributed for relief purposes.

Since June 1934, contracts for 16,160,000 pounds of butter have been awarded and 4,948,000 pounds have been delivered. Since January 1934, bids have been awarded on 13,932,000 pounds of cheese, of which 6,401,000 pounds have been delivered.

Surplus removal alone cannot permanently improve the situation of dairy farmers; it is merely the elimination of abnormal surplus from regular trade channels. Without control over production, such artificial stimulation of dairy prices in relation to the prices of other

Production control is only one of the means by which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may move to aid the dairy industry. To date, it has been inadvisable to institute an adjustment program for milk and dairy products, but the industry has profited by the activities of the Adjustment Administration.

farm products will eventually result in the increase of supplies and tend to offset gains made through removal of surplus.

However, from time to time, such additional amounts of dairy products as are required for direct relief distribution will be purchased.

Diseased Cattle Removal and Indemnity

One of the alternative proposals advanced during the meetings to consider production control was the testing of herds to speed up eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease. Already several months' work on tuberculosis control and for Bang's disease have been carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry with funds provided through the Jones-Connally amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. These funds have been allocated after conferences with breeders, cooperative organizations, and farm leaders.

Indemnities paid for cattle slaughtered as reactors of bovine tuberculosis in cooperation with State sanitary officials amounted to \$3,900,000 up to February 15, 1935. To February 15, indemnities amounting to \$4,200,000 had been paid to owners of cattle infected with Bang's disease.

Regulations are being drawn up for the experimental work with mastitis, which is especially harmful in some fluid milk areas, and for this work a maximum allocation of \$1,000,000 has been tentatively set aside.

From July 1 to February 15, the herds tested for tuberculosis contained 11,000,000 cattle, of which 2 percent reacted positively. The Bang's disease program has not been in effect very long because of the need to concentrate effort on the drought cattle problem. Now that that problem is less pressing, the Bang's disease program will be emphasized. From August 1 to February 15, Bang's disease tests were made on 1,000,000 cattle in 38 States. Of those tested 14 percent showed positive reaction. There are 1,500,000 cattle now on the waiting

list for testing under the Bang's disease program.

Drought Cattle Purchases

Huge losses to cattle producers and to the Nation's food supply were averted through the prompt action of the Adjustment Administration in buying drought cattle, condemning those unfit for food, processing the better ones, and shipping others to pasture for further fitting.

It is not anticipated that the reduction in cattle by these drought purchases will greatly reduce the general production of milk, except in extreme cases. Although it has been tentatively estimated that 20 percent of the cattle purchased were dairy stock, most dairymen sold cull cattle and saved what feed they had for their better ones. The saving of feed alone through this program was a godsend to cattle owners.

The administration has also set up a special information service to stockmen on where and how to locate and purchase feed and forage this winter. Government agencies will handle no money and sell no feed.

Through the efforts of the administration there has been secured, with the cooperation of the railroads, a reduction in freight rates on feed and hay and on livestock shipped in and out of grazing areas.

Evaporated Milk and Dry Skim Milk Agreements

Thus far the only marketing agreements on manufactured dairy products

have been those undertaken in the fall of 1933 for evaporated milk and dry skim milk. Manufacturers assert that during the 12 months in which the evaporated milk agreement was in effect producers received an average of 21 cents per 100 pounds more than before the agreement was established. They state that on the volume covered by the agreement, this means \$8,600,000 more to producers in a year than they would have received at prices prevailing before the agreement was established. We are sure that the evaporated milk agreement has stabilized prices and protected a majority of the farmers from such erratic price fluctuations as occurred in 1932 and early in 1933.

Fluid Milk Licenses

Up to January 1, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had put into effect 48 fluid-milk licenses. The 50 or more cities where these licenses are effective are located in 18 States. More than 20 percent of the total volume of fluid milk consumed by the nonfarm population of the country is handled in these licensed areas.

We, who have been concerned with dairy adjustment work under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, have had a little more than a year's experience in writing and operating fluid-milk agreements and licenses. It has been an experiment involving many changes.

As we look back it is clearly apparent that one of the reasons for conflicts in ideas was a tendency in some parts of the industry to believe, or at least to hope, that marketing agreements would settle all problems as soon as a Federal license was issued to accompany an agreement, and that there was nothing further for the dairy industry to do in such cases but to sit by and watch the Federal regulation work.

As soon as some agreements and licenses became effective and numerous violations occurred on the markets, the industry expected that the Federal Government would immediately step in and force the violators to comply or face the penalty. It was forgotten that marketing-agreement work was new, and that farmers and members of the industry needed education on how the agreements operate.

Legal procedure in this country is designed to protect human rights, and the Federal Government cannot and should not proceed in any but a lawful manner even if that manner does take time. There will be some delay before the Supreme Court decides how far the Federal Government can go in regulating the

milk industry. We of the Adjustment Administration have come to the conclusion that neither the Federal Government nor the State governments alone can do this job successfully, and that a cooperative program must be worked out.

We have had some demonstration of what can be accomplished through a Federal and State cooperative working arrangement, particularly in Rhode Island. The Rhode Island State Milk Control Board and the Federal authorities have experienced splendid working relations. We hope that in States having or contemplating milk control laws the laws will permit practical working relations between the Federal Government and the States, whereby on request of a State the Federal Government may assist in stabilizing market conditions, confining itself largely to interstate problems within fields where the State's jurisdiction is not clear.

It may be necessary to ask Congress for more legislation or amendments to present legislation. Furthermore, if they think Federal-State cooperation has advantages, the States themselves may wish to amend their present milk laws.

We must not lose sight of the fact that this adjustment program is very new. A great deal of additional work must be done, and it can be accomplished only by recognizing local responsibility through some body of men in the community in which a milk agreement or license is operating. Of course, the members of such a local advisory committee would have to be persons of discrimination and discretion. They would have to remember at all times that the Secretary of Agriculture and the State officials share with them the responsibility of their actions.

One official milk industry board is now operating in Detroit, Mich., and has been of great service to the milk industry. This board has been functioning for several months, and was appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture upon local nominations. It is made up of 3 representatives of producers, 3 representatives of distributors, and 3 representatives of the public. The Detroit milk license is one of the most successful we have established, and its success is due in great degree to the responsibility undertaken by the local industry board.

In working out this cooperative program between the Federal Government and the State governments we must not forget that the Federal Government must at all times consider the problem from a broad, national standpoint.

In attaining our present goal of greater cooperation between the States

and the Federal Government toward a happy solution of this problem, we shall also need the constant help and advice of the dairymen and of the cooperative milk producers' associations.

We are pleased at the progress of State milk control work. We trust that the future will bring about a more thorough degree of unity among these divisions of government and the cooperative associations of producers for the welfare of farmers, the industry, and the public as a whole.

Living at Home in Missouri

The live-at-home program in Missouri reached 824 communities where more than 1,000 local leaders rendered valuable assistance. On more than 6,260 farms in the State adequate home vegetable gardens were maintained, materially aiding in the reduction of living costs. One hundred and twenty-two demonstrating cooperators reported an average return of \$80.90 in vegetables from the garden. The investment in these gardens was \$4.67 in cash and 70 hours of labor which netted a return of \$1.08 worth of vegetables for every hour of labor. The average garden was a little larger than one-half acre.

In Carroll County the home demonstration agent held community meetings at eight points within the county. The necessity for planting a variety of vegetables for the entire year was one of the points emphasized at these meetings. As a result, 189 families reported growing more than 20 varieties of vegetables; 247 have cut down food costs; 178 had fall gardens; and 122 have canned record supplies for the winter.

Community leaders in Jasper County believe that 90 percent of the farmers in the county have produced sufficient food for the family use for the entire year. This program of home production was sponsored by 371 women in the county extension clubs, and was followed by demonstrations in preserving by canning and drying, all of which have helped assure this county of an abundant supply of food.

MORE than 1,000,000 pounds of seed of winter cover crops for soil-improvement purposes were planted by Louisiana farmers in 1934, according to R. A. Wasson, Louisiana extension agronomist. This means that more than 48,000 acres have been planted to these winter legumes which will go a long way toward restoring soil fertility.



Mrs. E. F. Wright, president of the Oregon 4-H State Local Leaders' Association.

Oregon Local Leaders Organize for Club Work

Oregon is one of the few States where club enrollments have not fallen off during the past few years, according to State club officials. With county extension officials flooded with emergency relief work of the depression and recovery periods, the responsibility for stimulating and continuing interest of the boys and girls in 4-H projects has fallen more and more upon the local leaders. H. C. Seymour, State club leader, estimates that they have been responsible for the organization of more than 70 percent of the clubs during this period.

tween the new and old county agent", said Mrs. Ethel Shanley, who was Multnomah County club agent at that time.

When Mrs. Shanley resigned, it was 3 months before the new agent, W. D. Kinder, could be placed on the job. During that time the local leaders' organization took full charge of the club program, and when Mr. Kinder finally arrived he found the clubs well organized and the year's program up to date. He and his wife were greeted on their first evening in the county with a reception by the local leaders' association.

other activities. This gives the county club agent an opportunity to meet with the local groups oftener, as many of the local leaders would not be able to attend county-wide meetings as often as they can attend their local meetings. When the county meetings are held those who attend become more familiar with the progress in other communities.

"The leaders' association assists materially in putting over programs of a county-wide nature, such as 4-H club picnics, county-wide achievement programs, and the county fair", Mr. Miller says.

TO THE 2,500 or more local 4-H club leaders of Oregon and their State, county, and community associations is due a huge share of the credit for the outstanding success of the 4-H program of this State.

This is the opinion repeatedly expressed by club boys and girls, parents, county club agents, State club leaders, and many other individuals and organizations coming in contact with the 4-H program as carried out in Oregon.

Eighteen of the thirty-six counties in Oregon now have county-wide local leader organizations which carry out definite programs for the advancement of the 4-H club work year after year, and plans are under way in several other counties to formulate such groups in the near future. During the past year a State organization has been perfected to cooperate in various ways with county and local groups.

The first county local leaders' league was organized in Multnomah County in 1921. This association was divided into smaller groups according to projects and, while the association held but 2 or 3 meetings a year, the project leaders met oftener to discuss and receive assistance with their particular problems. About 50 leaders were members of this first organization.

"In addition to threshing out together problems connected with the leadership of the various 4-H projects, this group functioned to save club work when the court started trimming the budget, helped in an effort to clean the county fair of vice dens, and helped bridge the gap be-



Portland local leaders' association executive council.

The present county club agent of Multnomah County is Clay Miller, who has been in the county since 1929. This organization has now worked out a plan whereby the district community chairmen of club work hold submeetings in the different districts, thus getting together the leaders in smaller groups for discussing their local problems, fairs, and

Portland Organization

The city of Portland next took up the leaders' organization movement in the spring of 1922. This organization has now grown to be one of the largest and most active in the State. During the past year, according to C. J. Weber, city club agent, this association held

eight city-wide meetings, with a total attendance of 908 leaders.

The Portland 4-H Leaders' Association works very closely with the Portland Council of Parents and Teachers, of which Mrs. E. F. Wright, president of the State local leaders' association, is the city-wide 4-H chairman. Each of the local parent-teacher associations has a district 4-H club chairman handling the club work in their local school.

This organization has its entire program for the year, up to and including October 1935, with all regular and special meetings, contests, and other activities already planned and under way.

Another particularly active leaders' association is that in Washington County. While this organization as a whole meets only a few times during the year, it has an executive board composed of the officers and three committeemen at large. This smaller group meets whenever occasion arises and assists in making plans and decisions in regard to 4-H activities.

The activities of this group include sponsoring an annual county-wide 4-H picnic, taking an active part in obtaining the many scholarships to the 4-H club summer school which are offered by business firms and individuals of the county, and assisting with county-wide club tours and other club programs. Officers of the organization often assist the county agents in establishing club work in districts which have not had it previously, and in 1932 and 1933 when the county fair board decided not to have a county fair, the local leaders' association co-operated with the county extension office in conducting a 4-H fair to give the boys and girls a chance to exhibit their work.

The Benton County leaders organized approximately a year and a half ago. This association, according to W. S. Averill, county agent, has taken charge of county club picnics and has assumed a major role in the holding of the 4-H fair each year. They meet once a month for 2 hours and discuss their problems as well as the club work of the county in general, occasionally having specialists from the college or other outside people to speak on topics in which they are particularly interested.

"Three years ago this fall the county 4-H clubs exhibited approximately 100 different exhibits at their fair", said Mr. Averill. "This fall the fair comprised 310 exhibits. This indicates the increased interest in club work in the county, which is due very largely to the efforts of the leaders' association."

Clackamas County League

One of the most interesting activities of the Clackamas County Local Leaders' League is the sponsoring of an annual banquet honoring a group of outstanding club members of the county, which is usually attended by from 300 to 400 persons. The local leaders arrange the menu, prepare and serve it.

The Clackamas League also sponsors an annual county picnic for the club members, offers two scholarships to the 4-H summer school at Oregon State College, and manages the refreshment booth at the county fair, proceeds from which are used for special club prizes and scholarships.

This group also meets regularly once a month to discuss problems and activities relative to 4-H club work.

An example of the way the local leaders' groups take hold of things in an emergency was seen in Clatsop County this past summer where a change in county agents was made just a month before the club fair, and the new agent was not due to arrive until the day before the fair opened. There was no club agent, and no plans had been made by the previous county agent.

Two weeks before the fair, State Club Leader Seymour asked the president of the local leaders' association to call a meeting, at which he discussed the situation with the leaders. Committees were appointed by the president to handle all phases of the fair work, and the day after County Agent Afton Zundel arrived, he attended one of the most successful club fairs ever held in Clatsop County.

Leaders Interested

Indicative of the interest shown by local leaders in the activities of their organization was an occasion in Lane County last winter. Approximately 60 leaders were gathered in Eugene one unusually stormy night for their monthly meeting when it occurred to County Club Agent R. C. Kuehner to find out just how far each had traveled for the meeting that night. His inquiry brought out that the 60 leaders had traveled an average round trip distance of 42 miles for the meeting, the longest distance reported being a round trip of 145 miles.

The Lane County Association, organized in the fall of 1922, now has a membership of 241 leaders, of whom 26 are men, 195 women, 7 older club boys, and 13 older club girls, according to Mr. Kuehner. Of these leaders, 1 has been leading clubs 12 years; 1 has been a

leader for 8 years; 6 have completed 7 years of leadership; 16 have led 6 years; 17 have led 5 years; 38 have led 4 years; 34 are in their second year; and 123 have completed their first year as leaders.

Shortly after the organization of the association, the appropriation for the Lane County club agent was discontinued by the county court. The local leaders took up the fight, and in 1925 were successful in having this office reinstated.

Lane County has had a club leader since that time, as well as a local leaders' association, and the number of club members has steadily increased until in 1934 there were 2,312 individual club members enrolled.

Among the activities of this association is the sponsoring of a concession booth at the county fair to provide club members with wholesome food during the fair, assisting with the annual market-day tour of some 600 club members through the city of Eugene, and sponsoring picnics and serving a banquet to obtain funds for carrying on their activities.

S. T. Rose, 4-H executive committee member in southern Lane County, had charge of the Southern Lane County 4-H Fair this year, and A. J. Flint, a leader, was responsible for the success of the annual fat-lamb show, an event which he and his club originated. Virgil Parker, executive committee member of western Lane County, organized and supervised the Blachly 4-H and community fair, and with other leaders in the community sponsored a 4-H picnic.

The State organization, known as the "Oregon Local Leaders' Association", was formed during the 2 weeks' club summer school at Corvallis in 1934. One meeting was held at the State fair in September and another at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland in October. Meetings will be held during these three events each year, with the summer school session assembly considered the annual meeting.

State Association

The purpose of the State association, according to its written constitution, is "to promote greater cooperation between National, State, county, and local club workers and to promote better understanding, instruction, and harmony in all organizations and projects."

Mrs. E. F. Wright, president, believes that local leader associations, both county and State, have been an important factor in enlarging the 4-H club program in Oregon.

(Continued on page 14)

Christmas Trees a Cash Crop

The holiday season again proved the value of Christmas trees as a cash crop. J. A. Gibbs, extension forester in Connecticut, and Assistant County Agent C. S. Herr of New Hampshire tell of their experience in this farm activity.

A MARKET for Christmas trees, although subject to some annual fluctuations due to varying supplies of trees cut, exists in every town and city in Connecticut. Connecticut farmers are especially fortunate in that there are so many centers of population within the State. The number of trees used annually is hard to determine in exact figures. The fact that the city of New Haven received by rail 22 carloads, or 44,000 trees, for one Christmas season indicates that it requires between 150,000 to 200,000 Christmas trees to supply Connecticut's needs.

In addition to having a market close at hand, the local producer enjoys other distinct advantages. He can practically cut trees to order. This makes possible the delivery of a freshly cut tree. It also means that he runs less danger of having a surplus of cut trees unsold. The local trees are not subject to bundling and transportation damages. Furthermore, the local trees can probably be landed on the market at lower cost than the imported trees.

Sizes in demand run from 5 to 8 feet in height and from 1 to 3 feet for table trees. Demand for the table size trees is increasing.

Practically every farmer in the State has idle land—land that has been removed from use as field or pasture and stands as a liability. Spruce or fir Christmas trees can be grown on this land in 7 to 10 years. They can be planted as special Christmas tree plantations with about 2,500 trees per acre (4 feet apart) or can be mixed in pine forest planting with about 1,000 per acre. Spring planting with an ordinary mattock is the rule. A few so-called Christmas tree rotations have already been established by annual plantings to replace trees cut, thus assuring an annual cut.

Distant Markets

"North Country" farmers of New Hampshire welcome Christmas for it has put \$16,500 into their socks during the last 5 years, through the sale of Colonial brand Christmas trees.

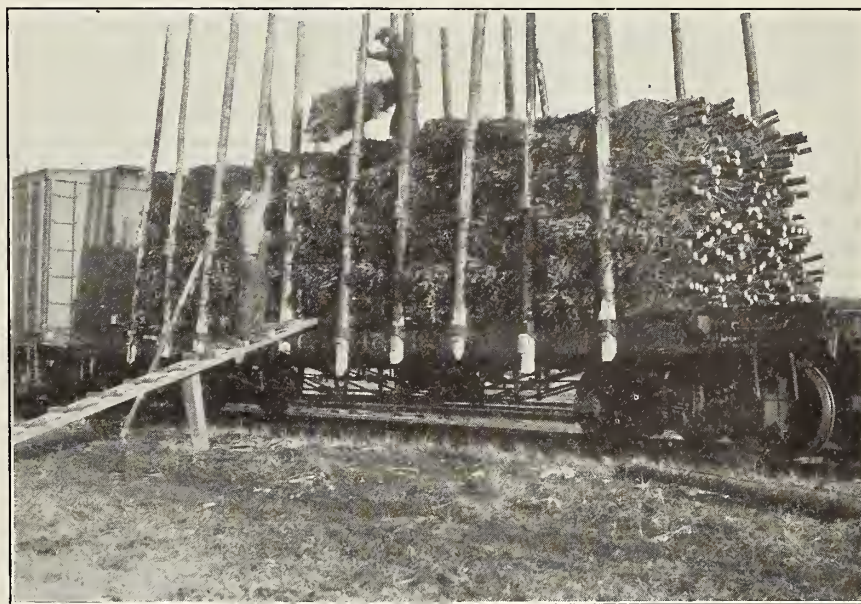
The trees are now marketed by a Christmas tree association set up by the

Coos County Farm Bureau under the guidance of C. S. Herr, assistant county agent in charge of forestry work. New York City is the principal market.

Business the first year totaled \$1,800; the second season, \$3,300; third year, \$2,500; in 1933, \$3,200; and in 1934, \$5,700. The 1934 shipment totaled approximately 20,000 trees. Mr. Herr estimates that about half of the total, or \$8,250, represents "clear net gain, the

Trees were individually marked with red trade-marked tags previous to 1933, but the growers discovered that these became soiled in transit and did not appear well on the retail market. Dealers were supplied with the fresh tags last year so that they might attach them just before displaying the trees. As a distinctive feature, the butt of each tree was painted white and the trees were tied in bunches with bright red binder twine.

"The supply of trees is not unlimited", Mr. Herr warns. "Our natural supply needs to be further safeguarded. Simple cultural operations such as pruning poorly shaped trees, thinning out crowded groups, and correcting double



Loading New Hampshire Christmas trees.

amount above the general margin secured through ordinary channels without cooperative effort."

"This marketing effort has justified itself in many ways", Mr. Herr points out. "It has resulted in clear financial gain for the farmers who entered the plan. The increase in price through the cooperative service has tended to raise prices for trees marketed through the regular trade channels. Much publicity given to the cooperative plan has had a healthy influence on the whole industry."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt received one of the colonial trees for Christmas in 1933 as a memento of her visit to northern New Hampshire the previous summer. The tree association sent it by airplane.

stemmed trees, will help to keep our supply perpetual.

"This work fits in well with what farmers are doing in clearing pastures of encroaching growth. They encourage trees suitable for Christmas use or for pulp; others unfit for either use are destroyed by girdling or cutting.

"Our program of work during 1934 placed further emphasis on this phase of pasture improvement. The pastures of this county are the backbone of the dairy industry and must be preserved at all costs. A practical solution is to clear and destroy all growth unsuited for pulpwood or Christmas trees, giving attention to areas believed valuable by pruning and shaping up growth for Christmas trees."

Missouri County Foresaw and Met Emergency

"YOU never miss the water, 'til the well runs dry" was not sung for the farmers of Jackson County, Mo. Early in June before the drought became acute, County Agent Robert S. Clough became concerned about the water situation. A questionnaire sent out to 1,000 corn-hog contract signers about June 10 asked the question "What percentage of your livestock will you be forced to sell if this drought continues another 30 days?" With this beginning, the farm bureau office became a forum for water discussion and drought problems.

Water for Drought Areas

An engineer, J. O. Issacks, first suggested supplying water to drought areas with tubing laid on top of the ground. H. W. Guengerich, horticultural extension agent, was familiar with the geology of the region and insisted that an area called the Lake City area would furnish plenty of water. He made a brief survey of this territory. Two men from the Lake City region brought in the information that there was enough water in their wells to supply all of Jackson County. A geologist was called in and it was decided to put the idea into tangible form.

A meeting was called by a prominent dairyman of the Blue Springs Civic Club. At this meeting County Agent Clough, also county drought director, presented the idea. A committee was appointed to present the project to the Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission who took up the idea immediately, and on July 15 water was running through the first section of the pipe.

Water Pipe Laid

Fourteen miles of 4-inch tubing was laid on top of the ground from the two Lake City wells that touched 90 feet of water sand and quenched the thirst of man and beast in an area 15 miles square. The line was capable of delivering 250,000 gallons of water every 24 hours and was taxed to capacity for days and days. Tubs, barrels, buckets, stock tanks, large truck tanks mounted on spring wagons, old wagons, auto trailers, and trucks carried water from the outlets along the line and from the storage tanks in a continuing line from 5 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening. The pump kept going during the night and built up the reserve in the four storage tanks with a capacity of

60,000 gallons. One morning the pump was shut down for repairs for 45 minutes and caused consternation throughout the community. Tank wagons waited, ensiling crews were stopped, and thirsty cattle bawled.

One hundred and fifty square miles of the area served was, according to the geologists, underlain with Pennsylvania limestone and shale, a structure in which shallow wells are skimpy and deep wells salty. This area adjoined the Lake City area, once the bed of the Missouri in which wells from 65 to 90 feet are never pumped dry. As the drought increased in severity, another area north of the wells and between the old river bed and the present bed of the Missouri River became dependent on the Lake City water supply.

Livestock Saved

Water coming through these miles of pipe in the heat of the day would come out almost boiling hot. Many times this water was set out in the hot sun to cool sufficiently for the livestock to drink. Hot or cold, it was water and good clear water for livestock and household use, without which hundreds of farm and village families would have suffered untold inconveniences and much expense. Much more livestock would have been sacrificed and doubtless many cases of malaria and typhoid would have developed. All of this water was free for the hauling.

To supplement the water supply, certain hydrants in the Kansas City water system were opened to farmers. Some of the oil companies lent their trucks to haul free water to farms at night. This service got quickly out of hand and the farm bureau office was appealed to for help in handling the requests for the trucks. Five of the big companies had their trucks going every night. Twice a fleet of 14 trucks was sent to eastern Jackson County to work all day Sunday. Another well was put down in the Lake City area to supply the tanks that came to the wells. It is estimated that 1,000,000 gallons of stock water was delivered to farmers in the trucks. Stock tanks, wells, and cisterns were filled with water slightly tinged with gasoline but good stock water. To get drivers for the trucks, a call was issued for truck drivers on relief rolls.

Still the demand for water was not satisfied. The county court had spon-

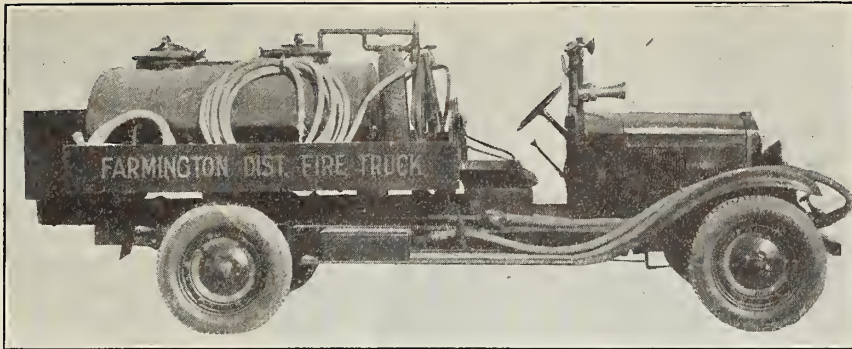
sored every water project including the pipe line. They then put pumps in Lake Lotawana and supplied a large area with stock water from that private resort lake. With city water hydrants open, with the pipe line, and all available trucks hauling there were still many people in water distress.

To meet this demand, scientific prospecting for water was taken up under the direction of Dr. H. A. Buehler, State geologist and assistant State director of relief. They used a geological map of the county instead of a peach switch and put down test holes in favorable areas. A number of good wells were located in this way, one on the famous Sni-A-Bar Farm. Here previously the farm had spent \$800 on a deep well and got salt water only. Other good wells were located in the Sni Valley. One group of these will supply the village of Oak Grove with water for their new water system. They recently voted \$40,000 for the purpose. Blue Springs has adopted the Lake City line and voted \$30,000 for a new water system.

In speaking of the water problems of last summer, County Agent Clough recently said, "We put ourselves on the spot in this water business. Our activities early in the drought directed the attention of the people of the county this way. The distressed condition of great numbers would have driven us frantic had there been nothing to offer. As the program developed, there was something to offer everybody. Even the isolated man inaccessible to any source of water supply was told to get in touch with the prospectors and get them to locate him a well."

AN educational adviser at a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp states that the use of Department of Agriculture motion pictures increased attendance in his classes 80 percent.

"We showed a total of 27 pictures between March 19 and July 1", he continued, "These pictures were shown in classes in daily affairs, agriculture, forestry, and road building, but they were not shown at every meeting. The average attendance when pictures were shown was 46.5. In the same classes, conducted by the same persons, with no pictures, the attendance was 26.2."



A rural fire truck made from obsolete oil-truck equipment obtained at low cost.

The Rural Fire-Prevention Program in California

FIRE prevention and suppression is a serious problem in the rural areas of California. The high temperatures and low humidities common during the summer months are conducive to fires being started with much higher frequency than in many States where the prevailing temperatures are lower and humidities higher. Large acreages of dry grain fields, grasslands, brush, and forest, are constantly threatened by fires which are apt to cover extensive areas once they are started. Periods of high winds with afternoon temperatures above 100° F. and relative humidities less than 10 percent may result in disastrous conflagrations which literally wipe out farmsteads, villages, and even sections of cities, when well-trained and equipped fire departments are unable to stop the holocaust until the wind subsides.

During the World War years rural fire companies were organized to combat grain fires with hand equipment such as wet sacks, shovels, forks, and soda-and-acid fire extinguishers hauled to the fires on trailers which were centrally located in 250 communities. The farm bureau fostered first-aid fire protection on farmsteads by purchasing fire extinguishers in quantity and distributing them to farmers at cost. Subsequently, a few of the rural communities provided themselves with motor trucks carrying chemical tanks or water tanks and pumps operated by hand or by small engines.

The weather during the summer of 1928 was exceptionally dry, and grain-fire losses were so severe that fire-insurance companies threatened to discontinue writing fire insurance on standing grain or to sharply raise the premiums. A committee appointed by the governor made

a survey of the organization and equipment of many rural fire companies. The results of this survey were used as the basis for recommended organization and equipment, accepted by the fire underwriters to the extent that the rates for fire insurance on standing grain were based on how closely the communities complied with the recommendations.

Tank Trucks

The State Board of Forestry set a good example and provided an extensive field trial of modern rural fire trucks by having shops of the State Division of Highways build 30 tank trucks, equipped with pumps, hose, and miscellaneous equipment suitable for fire fighting in

rural areas. These trucks were distributed over the State in charge of forest rangers. The example was followed by many communities which modified and amplified the motorized apparatus to fit their local needs. The trucks proved their value not only for grain, grass, and forest-fire work but also in extinguishing building fires. Now local manufacturers build rural fire trucks which are well suited to the job. Fire insurance companies have followed this lead and recognized the value of organized rural fire protection and are making some reduction in insurance rates on standing grain and on farm buildings in fire districts having good fire-fighting facilities.



The extension demonstration truck at a farm-bureau meeting, showing the steps to follow in recharging a chemical fire extinguisher.

While the foregoing was taking place, the extension specialists were engaged on an educational program, the main activity being fire-demonstration meetings. These meetings were arranged by the county farm advisers in cooperation with

extinguishers. The subsequent dialogue and inspection of the premises by the fire warden brought out essential points in farm fire prevention and suppression. This form of demonstration is effective, but requires careful preparation.



A sturdy, well-powered, rural fire truck.

local fire organizations. The demonstrations were given at centrally located farms, farm center halls, and schools. The subject matter comprised illustrations of the importance of rural fire prevention, common causes of fire, simple fire-prevention measures, the selection, use and care of fire extinguishers, the value of water-supply systems, motorized fire-fighting apparatus, and rural fire-fighting organizations. Since wherever possible the point under discussion was demonstrated, much equipment and illustrative material were necessary. A motor truck was outfitted with water tanks, power-driven pumps, hoses and nozzles, which equipment was used both for experimental work and the demonstration of the essential units of a rural fire truck. Various types of fire extinguishers were selected to show how they are charged, what parts require attention, and how the extinguishers are used.

During the years 1928-32, 389 demonstrations were held in 53 of the 58 counties in the State. The total attendance was more than 80,000.

Demonstrations on Fire Prevention

Special demonstrations on fire prevention were given by the specialists at three of the annual 4-H club conventions at Davis. These demonstrations were conducted as skits. The characters were a farmer and a fire warden; the place, a farm shop; the major scene, a gasoline fire involving a tractor or engine. The fire was extinguished by the fire warden after the farmer had attempted to use empty or inoperative fire

The county farm advisers not only arrange for the demonstrations in their counties, but some of them have taken an active part in guiding the organization of rural fire districts and in keeping them working. The Yolo County farm adviser sponsors a field day each spring, at which the rural fire trucks are assembled for inspection and the fire companies compete in fire drills. Plans for the year are discussed at this meeting. The Butte County staff has conducted fire-prevention contests in the different centers, honors going to the center in which farmers have made the most improvement in reduction of fire hazards around their premises. These improvements are mainly in the form of a clean up, and involve little cash expenditure. The Madera County farm adviser was instrumental in having the entire county organized as a fire district, which resulted in an appreciable reduction in the fire-insurance bill for the county. On this program he had the able assistance of the State forest ranger who was stationed in that county. Home demonstration agents have emphasized the safe handling of gasoline about the home and the use of safe dry-cleaning methods.

Reducing Fire Hazards

Several counties have conducted a farm fire-hazard reduction contest following an outline prepared by the extension specialists and sponsored by a committee of the farm bureau. The farms of those who sign up for the contest are visited early in the fire season by a committee usually consisting of the farm ad-

viser, the State ranger, and a local insurance man. The premises are scored and fire hazards are pointed out to the owner. After about 6 weeks a reexamination is made, and the farm showing the greatest improvement is awarded a prize—usually a fire extinguisher. Several 4-H clubs have carried on such a project with slight modifications.

The agricultural extension service has had the able cooperation of the divisions of forestry and agricultural engineering of the University of California in the preparation of subject matter, the loan of equipment, and special investigational work. The California Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service and the State division of forestry have cooperated in the development of fire-fighting equipment and in holding demonstrations. The State division of forestry has detailed a man and a State fire truck to the extension specialists for a long series of demonstration meetings to acquaint the communities with modern developments in motorized fire apparatus suitable for rural districts. The Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific and the mutual fire-insurance companies have taken part in the development of accepted organization and equipment which will make for lower insurance rates.

Rural fire institutes have been held under the auspices of the University of California and the State division of forestry. These are 2-day meetings at which papers on pertinent rural fire problems are presented and discussed, and committee reports given. A feature of these institutes is a display and demonstration of fire-fighting equipment.

The job of rural fire-fighting organizations might well absorb the entire time of the extension specialists in forestry and agricultural engineering but, in common with all extension workers, they have other work which must be done. So the time devoted to the rural fire program must be balanced with the many other activities of the agricultural extension service. There will always be work to do on reduction of rural fire losses. The extension problem is to do those things which will make most effective use of the limited time and funds which are available.

AS a means of extending the demonstration work to include farmers in all parts of the county, each committeeman serving in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs was asked to carry on one or more demonstrations in Crawford County, Ark.

Forward and Backward

Extension directors, like Janus, the Roman deity, for whom January was named, are looking forward and backward in giving the extension program a great deal of searching study. From the past, the Extension Service must save those parts of the work which have proved their value and fit them into the program of the future. The following comments are by State directors of extension after surveying their year's work for the 1934 annual report.

Equipped to Go Ahead



Washington's State Agricultural Extension Service has just completed a year of record activity. The State has county agricultural agents in 37 of the 39 counties for the first time in the history of the service, and cooperation from the counties concerned has seldom been better. Pacific County has adopted an extension budget for 1935. Jefferson County, the only remaining county without an agent, is experiencing considerable demand for reestablishment of the service. The increase in county personnel has been made possible both by additional funds supplied through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and increased cooperation from county commissioners. While the regular extension program has been somewhat pressed by the various emergency programs, greatly increased interest has been aroused in the permanent agricultural program. This new long-time program is combining and developing the best parts of both.—F. E. Balmer, Director, Washington.

Emergency Measures Help



The various emergency measures have been of untold value to the State of New Mexico. The adjustment benefit payments, numbering in hundreds of thousands of dollars, have brought more income to farmers and business men in the eastern and southern counties of the State than all other sources of revenue. This has made it possible for taxes and other obligations to be paid, and for farmers and business men to carry on in the face of the great economic difficulties which were accentuated by the severe drought. The emergency program of cattle and sheep buying has brought in millions of dollars to the State. Payments for Government-purchased livestock have prevented cattlemen and sheepmen from experiencing heavy

losses from the death of the animals on denuded ranges.

While the various emergency measures have taken the concentrated attention of State and county extension workers, some of the regular extension programs have made definite progress, although all work undertaken had to be adapted to the emergency situation.—W. L. Elser, Director, New Mexico.

Agents Meet the Emergency



It is to be expected that the Extension Service will be criticized to some degree by those not in sympathy with the adjustment programs. It should be kept in mind, however, that on the whole, extension workers have met and handled an emergency not equaled by that faced during the World War. It is believed that in North Carolina the emergency could not have been handled except by this trained and experienced force of men and women. The fact that they have aided the farmers to improve their incomes and to establish sound farming methods should be sufficient answer to any criticism which may be directed at them. A conservative estimate is that the program has been worth \$115,000,000 to the State of North Carolina in increased prices for crops plus the rental and benefit payments.—I. O. Schaub, Director, North Carolina.

Leadership Proves Effective



The way in which agents and specialists have been able to carry on with their established lines of work and at the same time assume the additional activities of the adjustment programs is a tribute to both the extension workers and the people in the respective counties of the State. It is an evidence of the sound basis upon which the work is established and the capable leadership which has been developed. It is an evidence, also, of the fact that extension workers be-

come more and more effective as the years go by. Without the leadership of well-trained, experienced extension workers, who are familiar with the people and the conditions in the several counties, it would not have been possible to achieve the degree of success in carrying out the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. By the same token, the success of the campaigns could not have been achieved without the hearty cooperation given by farmers and farm leaders.—T. B. Symons, Director, Maryland.

Extends Influence



I feel that, although having been subject to many interruptions of the regular program due to emergency work, as a result of the past year extension is reaching more people and doing greater good through its regular programs than at any time since the establishment of the work in the State.—G. E. Adams, Director, Rhode Island.

New Farm Problems Tackled



Discouragement of farmers over low prices of agricultural products due to excessive production has been supplanted by hope of relief through the administration's program for production control. Even though this program has received general support from the farmers as a whole, they have not forgotten the importance of efficiency. This is thoroughly substantiated by the fact that when very important programs in adjustment control were engaging the universal attention of Kansas farmers and the Extension Service staff, there continued without abatement, interest in the established extension programs insofar as the Extension Service had time to continue them. The inevitable result of a permanent production-control program must be increased efficiency, and a program of adjustment cannot attain its full purposes unless it is combined with one of efficient production.

For the first time the individual farmer will have on his own farm new problems of land utilization, and consequently will require information pertaining to the solution of these problems. He has also the problem of utilizing spare time in ways other than in the growing of more crops or more livestock. This affords opportunity for keeping and analyzing

individual farm records and, through community projects in accounting, for summarizing farm accounts to encourage better individual farm management, and for determining sound principles upon which to base more permanent farm production programs. Projects in recreation and in home improvement, including home beautification and landscaping the home grounds, will be of increased importance in the utilization of time made available through production-control programs.—H. J. C. Umberger, Director, Kansas.

Farmer's Position Improved



During the last fiscal year 111,839 Georgia farmers were assisted in executing and completing contracts in the first cotton and tobacco acreage reduction campaign, and rental and benefit checks were delivered through the county agents to cooperating farmers.

The many millions of dollars in rental and other benefits paid Georgia farmers and the 100 percent or more enhancement in price of their staple crops by reason of the adjustment campaigns would have justified amply the extension service's activities in such campaigns, even if it had been necessary to entirely abandon their regular educational programs. This, fortunately, was not the case. The major extension projects were carried on throughout the year very satisfactorily through the county advisory boards, home-economic councils, an increased number of cooperating organizations, and with greater cooperation by farmers and farm women generally.

Forty new counties arranged to cooperate in employing county agents during the year, bringing the total number employed in the State on January 1, 1935, up to 147 white and 14 Negro agricultural agents.—H. L. Brown, Director, Georgia.

New Opportunities Opened



The Extension Service in Oklahoma has been able to reach more farm people during 1934 than in any previous year in the history of the work. This has been true not only because the regular extension program has been carried on in spite of the pressure of extra work imposed by the various adjustment and drought service activities but also because these new activities of the extension services have given new

contacts with groups of the farm people.—E. E. Scholl, Acting Director in 1934, Oklahoma.

Wheat Campaigns Endorsed



Cooperation with the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has resulted in a program which has met the enthusiastic support of Oregon farmers.

If the question of continuing this program was before the wheat contract signers today for consideration, it is a reasonable statement of estimate to say that fully 90 percent of the signers would favor a continuation of the program on about the current basis.—Wm. A. Schoenfeld, Director, Oregon.

Production and Marketing Help Demanded

The Extension Service staff has taken the position that emergency duties constitute a job "in addition to and not in place of" the educational work carried on during the past 20 years. The demands upon the agents' time for assistance in problems of production and marketing are not demands stimulated or steered by the agents themselves. Growers bring to the county agents their continued demands for assistance with production and marketing problems the same as in years gone by. Evidently, California farmers are not going to permit the county agent staff to devote their entire time to emergency activities. Letters and oral requests are now on file from different counties urging agricultural extension to increase the staff in the county, in order that there may be rendered personal service comparable to demands of the farmers. In general, emergency work has brought the agents into continued favorable attention. Farmers who never before have visited the agent's office are finding understanding, helpful and invariably courteous service.

The fact that during the serious depression years no county eliminated its appropriation for agricultural extension is a tribute to the substantial worth of the service rendered. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, the county appropriation for maintenance of the extension service was not an issue in any county of the State. The extension service is evidently looked upon as an established institution in 40 counties of the State. Staff members, however, cannot continue for an indefinite period to work under the physical strain resulting from the

emergency calls of the past year. For greatest achievement during a period of years, more normal conditions of work must be set up and followed by agents in this service.—Leroy B. Smith, Acting Director, California.

IN CONNECTION with cotton acreage adjustments in Ashley County, Ark., we have seen a great awakening of interest in soil improvement, particularly in the bottom-land section of the county", says County Agent W. B. Vinzant. This section ordinarily plants 45,000 acres in cotton. This year a 40-percent reduction allowed them about 27,000 acres. Practically all the 18,000 acres left out of cotton this year is planted to soybeans and lespedeza. Many new barns have been built and are now filled with good hay.

When vetch planting time arrived the county agent assisted in making up a cooperative order for 36,000 pounds of vetch seed and inoculating material. Repeat orders brought the total to more than 40,000 pounds bought of one of the 5 townships in the bottom lands. The cooperative order saved these men \$400 on the cost of seed.

The bottom-land section of the county has planted more than 60,000 pounds of vetch seed this season, or between 12,000 and 15,000 acres of cotton land. The practice of planting vetch has now become a part of the regular soil-improvement program for the section. This, with the growing of soybeans to be followed by cotton, is rapidly raising the cotton lint production per acre from an average of 200 pounds to 300 pounds.

THE 4-H clubs in Washington during 1934 enrolled 8,707 members. The average percentage of completion in project work was raised 2 percent above the record of 86 percent for 1933. Two counties, Walla Walla and San Juan, passed the 90-percent mark on completions with 91 and 93, respectively. Eight new county agricultural agents were added to the staff during the year.

ADDISON COUNTY, Vt., led in attendance during the recent 4-H county round-ups with 484 members. Ten of the 13 counties of the State had more than 3,000 members at the meetings. Lamoille County, where there are no county extension workers, reports an attendance of 150 boys and girls.

The World of Books

TO GO adventuring with Tom Sawyer, to battle the buccaneers on Treasure Island, to live again the thrilling adventures of scouts and sailors is the rightful heritage of every boy if he but knew it. There is a world of fancy and beauty, of great achievement and great living open to women weary of the daily grind and to lonely little girls if only books can be made available to them, and they can learn to know them.

In this day and age, when statesmen and philosophers are speaking of a more

She attacks her problem in every way she can; she carries books around in her car, talks to farm women, boys, and girls about the books they have read and tells them of new books every time she has a chance. Because many farm homes have little money to invest in books, she has prepared a fine collection of 10 cent books for children which she takes to home demonstration club meetings.

Each summer during the district 4-H club camp season, she packs 200 books or so and goes to camp. Sometimes the

good books to read rather than have them really read while in camp. However, last summer, on the average, two books per person were lent to those attending camp, not including those read in the library under the trees.

Children's Books

At the six women's camps, children's books were emphasized. The collection contained 56 books for smaller children, about one-third of them costing from \$1 to \$2 each and the rest cheaper books of good quality. Miss Moreland believes that it is especially important to make these farm parents realize the educational value of books and the pure joy which the children can get from them. To establish a love of books among children will lead to a far greater appreciation and utilization of books on the Tennessee farms of the future.

Many of the isolated rural communities have no library facilities. There are those communities which are financially able and interested in a library which need more encouragement and help, those which are financially able to support a library but not interested, and those which are neither financially able to support a library nor interested in obtaining one. It is for the communities in the last category that Miss Moreland has reserved her demonstration libraries.

These demonstration libraries were started more than 2 years ago through the cooperation of the Rosenwald fund and the University of Tennessee. Eight demonstration libraries, containing 60 to 75 books, were made up; about two-thirds of the books being children's books. Counties were chosen in which there seemed to be the least opportunity of doing something for themselves. Four libraries were put in each of two counties far enough apart so their circulation would not overlap, but near enough for people to hear about the next library. Counties were chosen in which there was a home demonstration agent, and the local home demonstration club became responsible for the library. Each leader sends in a monthly report to the agent as to the number of books lent and the general situation of the library. In locating a demonstration library, Miss Moreland talks to the club of the many opportunities offered by books, and suggests reading aloud to the children, having a definite time for the family reading circle, or a community story hour. She explains about their new library and says



Books bring joy to the children.

abundant living and when the Government is willing to make every reasonable effort to increase the joy and the satisfaction of life for its citizens, the potential power of books to give pleasure, to relieve monotony, and to stimulate thought cannot be overlooked.

There is a world of opportunity in books, and Elizabeth Moreland, community service specialist with the Tennessee Extension Service, who is a lover of books herself, is devoting her time and energies to giving the women and boys and girls in rural Tennessee a glimpse of the promised land of books. "For the last few years", she says "many young people have been forced to stay at home on the farm with few outlets for their interests and energies. They have been restless and dissatisfied. Farmers themselves were baffled, and homemakers worn out with the efforts of making things go smoothly in the home. Books have so much to offer them."

books are borrowed from nearby libraries in order to interest these institutions in providing books for rural boys and girls. She sets up shop under a tree in a much frequented spot. Book maps are hung up on a tree. Two large maps, attractively colored, lacquered, and framed, one entitled "Map of Great Adventures" locates the scenes of the better-known adventure stories of the world, such as "Swiss Family Robinson", "Robinson Crusoe", "Call of the Wild", "We", "Royal Road to Romance", "Little America", and scores of others; approximately 178 titles are listed. The other called "The Book Lovers' Map of America" contains American stories of all kinds. The campers like them very much and crowd around with insistent requests for the books listed. They sit around the long table under the trees and read, or look over books, or take them away, as they please. Miss Moreland's aim is to interest the young people in

they can keep it only if they expand it and make it into a growing circulating library, a real force in the community.

The success of some of these ventures has been inspiring. Fork Mountain, a coal-mining community, received a demonstration set of books. An exceptionally able leader was obtained, a former teacher and member of the Alabama Library Commission, who offered her home and services to the new library. The mine was running only a few hours a day. The men and boys, finding time hanging heavy on their hands, took to reading the books like a duck takes to water. At times all of the books have been out. The community was poor, but they began immediately to try and raise money for new books. Some were donated through the efforts of the leader, and just as soon as the mines reopened a pie social brought in \$49 for new books. They now have a good collection of books.

Graysville, another small community in the Tennessee Valley area got one of the original sets of books. There was little money for new books, so the home demonstration club women thought of serving lunch to some mill workers in the valley.

They now have 600 or 700 volumes and their circulation is large.

One very small community back in the hills, with only about 19 families and not all of those able to read, has had one of the collections for the first time this year; their average circulation has been a little less than 30 books a month, but they report that everybody shows an interest in the books and this little collection is probably doing more good than some others with three times the circulation.

The work is gathering momentum. Four additional demonstration library sets have been added to the original number through donations of friends. Home demonstration clubs are showing an eagerness to hear more about demonstration libraries and to feel a responsibility for providing some free book service in their community. The rural people are catching a glimpse of a new world—the world of books.

THE library of the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared bibliographies of the following subjects: Beds and bedding, child training, floriculture, furniture (construction, care, and refinishing), and house decoration and furnishing. The publications listed in the bibliographies have been issued by the various State extension and experiment station offices.

South Carolina Appoints Director

DAVID W. WATKINS, newly appointed director of extension work in South Carolina, has spent an active life in agriculture work. He was reared on a farm in that State, and received his degree from Clemson Agricultural College in June 1909. After 5 years of varied teaching and managerial experience, Mr. Watkins was appointed extension dairy specialist in the Bureau of Animal Industry, with headquarters at Clemson College, S. C. He spent 4 years in this work.

On July 1, 1918, Mr. Watkins was appointed assistant director of extension work in South Carolina. He served in this capacity, with the exception of 1 year, when he represented the United States Department of Agriculture in the field as senior economist until November 30, 1933. Then he came to Washington as assistant to the chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.



Mr. Watkins' appointment as director became effective on December 1, 1934. He succeeded W. W. Long who died in November.

Oregon Local Leaders Organize for Club Work

(Continued from page 6)

"They provide an incentive for leaders by creating greater interest and enthusiasm in club work", she said. "These groups, meeting regularly, furnish a means for instruction and discussion on various 4-H activities, thereby assisting the club agent in rounding out his program. This tends to raise the quality of work and makes possible a higher completion record for the State. The State Local Leaders' Association strives to unify the work and to promote greater cooperation and harmony among the National, State, county, and local club workers."

For the current year this group has prepared a suggested program for county 4-H leaders' associations, indicating suggested activities for each month of the year. Another activity planned by the State organization is the preparation of a small quarterly mimeographed pamphlet to be known as the "Local Leaders' Bulletin", containing suggestions and helpful ideas for leaders in all types of projects.

Local leader organizations are one of State Leader Seymour's pet hobbies. He sat in at the organization of the first one

in Oregon 13 years ago and is a firm believer in their value.

"It has been my observation during these 13 years", Mr. Seymour said, "that those groups which meet regularly at a set time, and have their meetings once a month, or at least not more than 2 months apart, have been getting the most uniform and best results. These leaders know the time of the meetings and can plan their trips to the place of the meetings and come prepared to take part in the activities. Then, returning to their local communities, they carry back the many suggestions and instructions received."

"The local leaders' organizations are the backbone of the 4-H club system."

APROJECT providing two trained 4-H club leaders, a young man and a young woman, has been approved by the Hart County (Ga.) Federal Emergency Relief Administration, according to L. C. Westbrook, county agent. These leaders will assist the county agent in training 4-H club members for leadership in the playing of games and other forms of entertainment and recreation. They will also assist in holding club meetings, help obtain club records, and encourage competition for the various club prizes.

A Comparison of the 1934 and 1935 Programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration

[January 1, 1935]

Commodity program	Year	Total payments ¹ (calendar year)	Rate of payments	Percentage adjustment under base	Period for determination of base acreage
Corn, hogs-----	1934	\$144,266,300	30¢ per bu. on estimated production of shifted acres. \$5 per head on allotment.	Corn, 20 to 30; hogs, 25-----	2 years: Dec. 1, 1931 to Dec. 1, 1933.
	1935	² 249,800,000	35¢ per bu. as stated above. \$15 per head on hogs represented by the reduction.	Corn, 10 to 30; hogs, 10-----	Do.
Wheat-----	1934	124,873,910	Two payments of 20¢ and 9¢ per bu. on domestic allotment-----	15-----	3 to 5 years: 1928-32 (crop year).
	1935	³ 54,600,000	Rate of payment for 1935-36 program not yet announced by Secretary Wallace.	10-----	Do.
Cotton-----	1934	85,448,151	3½¢ per lb. 1¢ parity payment-----	35 to 45-----	5 years: 1928-32 (crop year).
	1935	88,600,000	3½¢ per lb. 1¼¢ parity payment-----	25 to 30-----	Do.
Tobacco ⁴ -----	1934	17,320,309	\$12 to \$20 rent per acre with equalizing and adjustment payments.	25 to 50-----	1 to 3 years: 1931-33 (crop year).
	1935	30,000,000	do-----	10 to 40-----	Do.
Sugar-----	1935	26,000,000	Beets: \$1.25 minimum per ton on 1934 production; cane: \$1 per ton advance and parity payment on 1934 production.	Beets: 0 to 10 from factory district acreage; cane: Not announced.	1 to 5 years: Beets: 1930-34; Cane: 1929-33.
Peanuts-----	1935	4,000,000	\$8 per ton on the 1934 production; \$2 minimum per acre on 1935 allotment.	Up to 10-----	1 or 2 years: 1933-34.

¹ The amounts given in this column do not cover payments made in 1933 or those to be made in 1936. Approved by the budget section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

² Total given for 1935 includes approximately \$155,000,000 yet to be paid on 1934 contracts.

³ This is the balance of payment due in respect to the 1934 crop. This amount will be materially increased by payments made with respect to the 1935 crop, the rate of which has not yet been announced.

⁴ There are 6 types of tobacco, the requirements of which are covered by 12 contracts. For detailed information see the individual contracts.

Summary of 1934 Agricultural Adjustment Programs

[January 1, 1935]

Commodity program	Numbers involved in 1934 programs					Present processing tax rate ² (total collections to Dec. 1, 1934)	Factors contributing to programs
	Units under contract ¹	Contracts signed	Counties	State	County associations		
Corn, hogs-----	55,000,000 acres; 54,000,000 head.	1,167,718-----	2,645	48	2,182	5¢ per bu. on corn; \$2.25 per cwt. on hogs; corn, \$7,575,961; hogs, \$162,045,201.	55¢ loans (original 45¢) on corn sealed on farm. Effect on price of emergency and supplemental purchases; new contract sign-up.
Wheat-----	51,387,000 acres-----	585,130-----	1,758	37	1,347	30¢ per bu. on domestic allotment; \$169,884,736.	Differential payments on exports to remove surplus from Pacific Northwest; \$6,465,000; reopened sign-up.
Cotton-----	38,210,000 acres-----	1,004,000-----	970	19	900	4.2¢ per lb. net; \$185,084,927; paper and jute, \$11,101,353; ginners' tax, \$45,022.	12¢ (originally 10¢) loans on cotton pools; Bankhead Act; new 1-year contract.
Tobacco-----	1,800,000 acres-----	290,000-----	553	19	277	0 to 6.1¢ based on types and use; \$30,179,178; producers' sales tax, \$458,613.	Marketing agreements; Kerr-Smith Act.
Sugar-----	Estimated 1,200,000 acres--	Estimated 115,000--	300	20	-----	½¢ per lb.; \$27,721,408-----	Tariff reduction equal to processing tax; Jones-Costigan Act.
Peanuts-----	Estimated 1,500,000 acres--	Estimated 150,000--	328	13	-----	1¢ per lb. on weight of farmers' stock peanuts; \$582.	Diversion of surplus peanuts to oil and livestock feed.

¹ This is the total number of farm units under adjustment contracts. The approximate acreages taken out of production in the 1934 programs are: Cotton, 14,500,000; corn-hogs, 13,600,000; wheat, 7,710,000; tobacco, 610,000.

² Unclassified processing taxes, \$666,842, which brings the grand total to \$594,763,828 in processing taxes collected up to Dec. 1, 1934.

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration community committeemen of Pope County, Ark., noticed that the crops were better on terraced farms and that the acre rentals were just a little higher on well-terraced farms. They began to talk about terracing among themselves and then at farm meetings. The farm-improvement clubs discussed it as a special topic. Next they obtained the help of the Federal Emergency Relief

Administration and during the coming year plan to terrace 4,000 acres. This job will be put over by the leaders trained in the agricultural adjustment campaigns.

AN EXTENSION specialist in soils directed soil studies in Missouri 4-H club camps last year. The members brought samples of soils from the various fields of their home farm and were

taught in camp how to test them for lime and phosphate requirements. In addition to their learning the routine technique of collecting and testing soils, they also recorded their experiences in laboratory manuals. These facts were used as a basis for working out certain suggested plans for soil building and crop-adjustment programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Extension and Relief Combine Efforts

THERE has been an excellent spirit of cooperation between the Extension Service in Vermont and educational, social service, and relief agencies wherever they have come in contact during the past year. With a common purpose—that of service to the rural people of the State—there has been evidenced throughout the emergency the best kind of teamwork,” says Director Carrigan of the Vermont Extension Service.

An example of this teamwork was that undertaken in cooperation with the Civil Works Service of Vermont to give work to persons trained in nutrition, clothing, and handicraft, and at the same time strengthen the extension program for a rich, satisfying rural life.

Twelve county nutritionists were employed, and, under the direction of the State home demonstration leader and the extension nutritionist, devoted their time to hot school lunches, meat canning, and family nutritional problems.

In 243 rural schools, where most of the children had a cold noonday meal, one hot dish was prepared each day. Two hundred and forty-three women were hired for 2 hours a day, one in each school, with funds provided by the relief administration, to prepare the hot dish. The school boards, parent-teacher association, and other organizations cooperated in furnishing supplies and equipment. The 4,981 children in the schools showed the value of the work in gains in weight, improvement in health, and greater alertness. Many of these schools plan to continue the hot lunch through their own efforts.

The county nutritionists encouraged meat canning by giving demonstrations in the latest and most satisfactory methods of home canning. In these demon-

strations special emphasis was placed on the canning of a variety of meats in order to obtain more attractive home menus. More than 1,360 women attended the 56 demonstrations that were given.

The 158 group meetings at which family nutrition problems were discussed were attended by 2,190 persons interested in spending their food money to the best advantage. Demonstrations showing the use of inexpensive foods and the preparation of low-cost meals were given at the meetings. At the suggestion of social workers, 500 home visits were made by the county nutritionists.

During the winter months, 12 additional women were hired with relief funds to carry on clothing work in the counties. An assistant was hired to aid the extension clothing specialist who had charge of the work. The 12 women were experienced in dressmaking and were unemployed. The clothing specialist gave them special training in giving demonstrations in clothing renovation, children's clothing, and tailoring. They not only worked with small groups in communities, but offered their services to the local relief director as an aid to solving clothing problems which came to his attention. In many places they assisted in sewing centers and in clothing distribution. In all counties, 383 meetings were held with an attendance of 4,128. In 7 counties, 1,221 garments were repaired or retailored.

Twenty emergency workers were trained for handicraft demonstrations by the extension home management specialist. This group of workers held 359 meetings with an attendance of 4,489 people. They gave demonstrations in various home-industry activities such as chair seating, upholstery, refinishing, and the making of rugs and quilts.

New Film Strips

THREE new film strips, as listed below, have been completed by the Division of Cooperative Extension, in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and Plant Industry and the Forest Service. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Dewey & Dewey, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agricul-

ture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Division of Cooperative Extension.

Series 327. The Work of the Forest Service. Illustrates the activities of the United States Forest Service. 76 frames, 54 cents.

Series 336. Leguminous Forage Crops, Coastal Plains Region. Supplements Farmers' Bulletins 1250, "Green Manur-

ing"; 1520, "The Soybean; Its Culture and Uses"; 1148, "Cowpeas, Culture and Varieties"; 1143, "Lespedeza as a Forage Crop"; 1663, "Winter Legumes for Green Manure in the Cotton Belt." This series illustrates the principal leguminous forage crops of the Coastal Plains Region, and the characteristics culture, uses, and value of these crops as well as of leguminous crops in general. 40 frames, 36 cents.

Series 348. Cotton Diseases and Their Control. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1745, "Cotton Diseases and Methods of Control" and illustrates how farmers can reduce production costs through disease control. The series is applicable to all cotton-growing sections, but certain modifications should be made depending on the location. 56 frames, 45 cents.

Revised Series

The following series have been revised:

Series 20. Production of Alfalfa East of the 95th Meridian. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1283, "How to Grow Alfalfa"; and 1229, "Utilization of Alfalfa"; and illustrates the value and production of alfalfa. 47 frames, 36 cents.

Series 25. Leguminous Forage Crops for the North. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1250, "Green Manuring"; 1339, "Red Clover Culture"; 1520, "Soybeans, Culture and Varieties"; 1653, "Sweet-clover in the Corn Belt Farming"; 1722, "Growing Alfalfa", and illustrates the principal leguminous forage crops for the North, their culture, their value, and place in cropping systems, and their use as green manures. 59 frames, 45 cents.

Series 34. Green Manuring. Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1250, "Green Manuring", and illustrates the most common green-manuring crops, their value and use. 62 frames, 45 cents.

The following three series show selected charts prepared by the outlook committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Series 309. Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1935. 49 frames, 45 cents.

Series 312. Apple Outlook Charts, 1935. 42 frames, 36 cents.

Series 329. Citrus Outlook Charts, 1935. 24 frames, 36 cents.

PROSPERITY is returning to Lonoke County, Ark., farmers, if the figures on the relief rolls are to be believed. Over \$70,000 was spent for relief in the county during December 1933, whereas only slightly more than \$10,000 was spent in the same month in 1934, reports County Agent Waldo Frasier.

Building an Agricultural Policy

H. A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

THERE is a great need in the national life today, for a continuing agricultural policy, a policy which can be continued through the years no matter who is in power. This need is felt more and more as we develop plans for agricultural adjustment.

When we launched the agricultural adjustment activities, we were especially concerned with the tremendous carry-overs of wheat and cotton and lard. In working out plans for controlling these surpluses, we found ourselves up against certain knotty problems: How many acres of crop land should be under cultivation in 3 or 4 years, in 7 or 8 years, or in 10 years. To what extent will foreign purchasing power really be restored—in the next 3 years or in the next 10 years? There was no one to solve them, yet it seemed that somewhere there should be some guiding policy.

This field has not been invaded to any great extent. We are just now giving serious thought to balancing the agricultural adjustment program with the increase in foreign purchasing power which can reasonably be expected as a result of the present and prospective tariff policy. There is no complete uniformity among ourselves yet, and I am glad this is so for we have perhaps not looked into the problem deeply enough.

One fact which must be clear as we think of this continuing policy is why it is so exceedingly painful for this Nation to act as a creditor nation must act. The majority of extension workers still do not appreciate the magnitude of the changes which are upon us. At the present time there is a great excess of exports over imports. The situation is incredible and impossible. To restore the volume of production and prices to which we were accustomed would mean an astonishing increase in imports. It is a matter of just plain, straight arithmetic, and it is astonishing how many men of the most prominent position in the United States fail to grasp the simple morality of this arithmetic.

The logic of it is merely this: Following the Civil War the United States borrowed from Europe 5 or 6 billion dollars to build railroads. The interest amounting to \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year was paid with excess farm products. In the old days there were 50,000,000 acres of land producing for the export market. From 1914 to 1929 the net loans, in excess of what was owed, amounted to more than \$17,000,000,000. At the present time foreign nations owe the United States about

\$1,000,000,000 in interest charges. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine was on a loaning market. We lent the money for foreign countries to buy from us. We do not propose to do that any more on a large scale.

The American people have not been strong enough thus far to bear the full truth of the situation. It was eased off for them during the period up to 1929 by the loans abroad. It is being eased off at the present time by the mechanisms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the monetary policy.

The question is now whether the American people can tighten themselves up to facing the ultimate implications of these adjustment programs, or tighten themselves up to facing the implications of greatly increased imports. The land-grant institutions can do an immense amount of education along that line, and they have done a marvelous job. In considerable measure, the opinion of the American people has already been changed, but a great deal remains to be done. There is a great need for a thoughtful continuing body to set up certain objectives on which there can be no difference of opinion, North or South, East or West, Democrat or Republican, in labor, industry, or agriculture. The land-grant college people are members of a body which does extend over the years and which to a very considerable extent can originate and formulate, through its influence on the great rank and file of our people, policies which will go beyond this particular administration. It would seem that the extension workers, who I believe are free from politics in the majority of States, guided by the scientific research in the experiment stations and in the Department of Agriculture and also guided to some extent by the state of public opinion as they find it, should be able to help formulate a policy which can stand as a guide through many administrations.

The two decisions on long-time, fundamental, economic matters which should be arrived at by a body of this sort seems to me to have to do with the creditor position of the United States which involves the relationship between volume of imports on the one hand, and the degree of acreage reduction and the long-time land policy on the other. It is extremely important during the next year to have a sufficient volume of public discussion so that an educated public opinion will support a decision on these two key positions.

Part of talk given by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Nov. 19, 1934.

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